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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1767.

TACITUS *

SIR, To Captain J——h T——w of *Beverly-Hall*. *Eſſex.*

BY your Favour of Friday ſe'ennight, in the now briſkly circulating Gazette, I perceive you yet retain your Taſte for *Quotations*. I have ſent you three Diſhes of that Delicacy, as well culled, flittered and minced, as has been in my Power, on ſo ſhort a Warning; and hope they will prove a great Regale to you and your Friends this cold Seaſon. The firſt Courſe conſiſts of Extracts of Letters from North-America, &c. 1765, not long ſince publiſhed in England, and republiſhed here by *Meſſieurs Edes* and *Gill*: The *ſecond* is collected from ſome of the Pieces weekly publiſhed, and that uſually on the Front, tho' ſometimes on the back Side of that Emblem of Light and Purity, the *Evening-Poſt*, printed by thoſe ſweet, harmleſs, lovely Lambkins Tommy & Johnny Fleet, who are wholly ignorant that by this Conduct their Paper may be fitly compared to the Lanthorns, the little Boys make, and, which tho' they give ſome Light, yet as the *True Patriot* once ſaid, "ray out, Abundance of Darkneſs." The laſt Courſe is from the printed Speeches, Journals, &c. of Gentlemen and others, who Philanthrop has teſtified "are much injured Innocents," "ſteady Friends and Fathers to the People of this Province." I ſhall ever be ready and glad to make the moſt grateful Returns for the many Favours I have received, and may further reaſonably expect from your known Generoſity and Goodneſs to me and my Friends.

Boſton, December 8, 1767. *I am your's,* TACITUS.

LETTERS, 1765, &c. †
Or the Monument.

"THE *Capital* of this Province hath *ſhaken* off all *Subjection* to the *Laws* both of Trade and Police. The publiſhing the *Virginia* Reſolves and Reſolutions proved an *alarm Bell* to the *diſaffected*. From that Time an *infamous* Weekly Paper, which is printed here, has *ſwarmed* with the *Libels* of the moſt *atrocious* Kind. Theſe were urged with ſo much *Vehemence*, and ſo *induſtriouſly* repeated, that I have conſidered them as Preludes to *Action*. Every one agrees that *this* Riot has exceeded all others known here, both in the *Vehemence* of the *Action*, and Miſchievouſneſs of the *Intention*. And never had any *Mob* ſo many *Abettors* of Conſequence, as this is ſuppoſed to have had. It is ſaid there were *Fifty* Gentlemen *Actors* in the Scene, diſguiſed with Trowſers and Jackets, beſides a *much larger* Number behind the Curtain.* Mr. *Mauduit* the Agent for Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is directed to draw his Principles and Arguments from Mr. Otis's Book of the Rights of the Colonies.† It is apparent from their Proceedings, that there is among them an *Intention*, and Expectation of improving the preſent Humour of the People, into an *actual Breach* with *Great-Britain*, or at leaſt of gaining ſuch a Triumph over *Great-Britain*, by obliging her to repeal this *Act* under an actual Reſiſtance of it, as to make her Authority contemptible hereafter. ‖ *One* and *all* cried out, Let us ſee who dares put the Act in Execution under the Governor's Appointment. We will take Care of that. I conſider their *Fury* againſt me, to proceed from the Check I am of Courſe to their ſmuggling Views. Our Situation expoſes us to the lawleſs *Fury* not of a trifling *Mob*, but of a *whole* Country, *inflamed* to an intollerable Degree, ſubject to no Rule or Order, but *abandoned* and *licentious* in *Principle*. Upon the Election of Counſellors, who by the Conſtitution of this Colony are annually choſen by the Houſe of *Repreſentatives*, the *ſtrongeſt* Endeavours were uſed to preclude your Majeſty's Secretary of State, who has always been a Member ‡ of the Council, from his Seat at the Board. And this as your Majeſty's Governor repreſents, merely on Account of his having received an Appointment unſolicited, to be Diſtributor of the Stamps. ‖ By this you may ſee what a State this Government is in, and it is not like to mend, till the Power and Authority of *Great Britain* comes to our Relief. For this I can quote a great Politician, Mr. Otis of this Town, who is now at New-York attending the Congreſs there."

* "Well done Jacob!" "A good Stroke this."

† Strange Inſtructions theſe in all Reſpects. For that Book was neither printed nor written till long enough after the Inſtructions referred to were gone, and the Aſſembly up.

‡ If G—l C——y, who is the chief Object of the Abuſe of the Pamphlet, was meant, and the leaſt Intimation had been given that he would have condeſcended to be a Councellor of this Province, he would have had every Vote, unleſs he had accepted of as unpopular an Office as did the Secretary of the Province.

‖ See Repreſentation of the Lords of Trade, 1765, touching the Proceedings, &c. of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts Bay at large in ſaid Pamphlet, and Letters in Auguſt, &c. the ſame Year. The wiſe Writer ſays, to the Secretary of State, &c. from ſome body ſome where, but thinks it unſafe to tell from whence or whom; but had nigh left a Leak, if not broken the Rope here. I am at a Loſs to reconcile this to the Speech (c) that ſays all the Crown Officers were turned out for their Fidelity to the Crown: As alſo whether it may not be doubted if a Counſellor receives his Wiſdom and Counſellorſhip from his Seat, or acquires his Seat by his Wiſdom and Counſellorſhip.

The Coloſſean Column, or *Evening-Poſt*.

"THE laſt Edes and Gill News-Paper is a Torrent of envious Calumny, dirtily poured forth from a Sink of Meanneſs and Defamation." "The foul-mouthed Trumpeters of Sedition, bellow and rave and drivel like Mad-dogs and clumſy Cur-dogs, under a dying Man's Window, or like, or like, any Thing, and every Thing. At all this no Gentleman is at all ſurprized or moved, yet Perſons of all Ranks and Parties are beyond Meaſure ſcandalized, aſtoniſhed and frightened out of their Senſes, that in theſe, even in theſe Times, ſuch ebullient Envy and Malice ſhould diſplay itſelf, and that ſuch a Junto of everlaſtingly Miſerables of execrable Poetaſters, Politicaſters, poor Daubers and Dirt-caſters, ſhould be ſuffered to ſtrut and ſtalk about ſo really, very and verily impudently, in the very Preſence of the Public, in all the Pages and Columns of an Edes and Gill News-Paper, as well as in the Holes and Corners and other private Purlieus of the Evening Poſt and Circulating Gazette. It is my Prerogative to inſult and abuſe who I pleaſe with Impunity, and they ſhall know, tis their Duty, after I have called them all the Dogs, & dirty S——ls in the World, to reſpect me for my Condeſcention in looking down on them with ineffable Contempt. *Characters* the moſt *reſpectable*, of the moſt *diſtinguiſhed Integrity* and *Ability*, the *ſincereſt ſteadieſt Friends* to the Province, as well as I, have been moſt *illiberally*, *ſcandalouſly* and *atrociouſly traduced*, *ſlandered* and *villified*, in that *uncommonly infamous* Gazette. The Grub-ſtreet Powers would fain tarniſh my really very reputable Reputation, but I am already too Weather-beaten to ſuffer from lawleſs Cur-dogs. I was a little afraid of them once, but they are Packs of toothleſs, cowardly Curs, that never bite. The Evening Poſt is in Compariſon of this Paper, as clean, and free from Blots and Dirt, as the Charleſtown and Dedham Job Papers were, when bought at the Milton Manufactory. I will continue to venture to advertiſe my Countrymen with every Circumſtance that I think may be of Service to them, and myſelf, even if it ſhould ruin an hundred ſuch Countries as this." And in Spite of thoſe *reſpectable* Authors the reſpectable Se—t-men of B——n, for whoſe Perſons, Performances and Town, I have no Reſpect, ſince they detected my Falſhood and Deceit, which was long ſince: I the True Patriot repeat it with a loud Voice, that there never was a Yard of Cloth made at Dartmouth, nor a Pair of Shoes at Lynn. There's *pro bono Publico*, there's Patriotiſm for you now! Reſpectable *Junto*, keep your Moderation, and don't ſuffer the Liberty of the Preſs to be infringed on, nor the *Cabal* touched in their Monopolies of Corruption, Treachery and Scandal. I have been writing and ſcribbling in this ſame Evening Poſt theſe ſeven Years with and for my Friends, and ſhould never have been ſuſpected, had it not been for that long-winded Cur Tacitus, who bro't out the galling Offence that rouzed all the Kennel. Since that there has been ſuch a Buſtle, that I'd almoſt as ſoon run the Gauntlet from Albany-gate to Boſton barefooted, as lead the Life I have. If they would confine themſelves to gueſſing, and firing their Vollies at Random, and let me fire from the *Buſhes*, I could be content. There has been great Pains taken to perſuade the Town, that Will Honeycomb, Will W——e, or ſome ſweet Tit, is the True Patriot, but it won't take. One has ſworn off, one can't write his Name, and the other, if he has been dabbling in one or two Papers, is ſoon going into the Country to his old Trade of Tooth-pick & Pipe-ſtopper making, & other Knick-knacks, for his friends."

SPEECHES, &c. 1766, &c. Or,
The Corinthian Column.

"IN Times of *public* Calamity it is not unuſual for private Intereſts and Reſentments to intermix themſelves with popular *Diſcontent*, and execute their *Purpoſes* under the borrowed Maſk of *Patriotic* Zeal. This has been the *primary Cauſe* of that unlimited *Abuſe* which has been caſt on the moſt *reſpectable Characters* in this *Province*, at a Time when *Integrity* and *Ability* ſhould rather have been ſollicited to the *Aid* of the People, than *deterred* from ſerving them. Of this I have had no little *Experience myſelf*. To ſuch a Degree of Injuſtice has the late *Infatuation* been carried, that the *principal* Object of the *Fury* of the People, was a *Gentleman* to whom they were moſt highly indebted for his Services in the very *Cauſe* for which they *roſe* againſt him. The *Inflamation* of this *Country hat* been a *grand* Object with *ſome* Perſons. Every Perſon who hears me, can more or leſs give Teſtimony of the *Mildneſs* and *Moderation* of my *Adminiſtration*. But when Government is *attacked* in *Form*, when there is a *profeſſed* Deſign to *deprive* it of its *beſt* and *ableſt Servants*, whoſe only *Crime* is their *Fidelity* to the *Crown*, I cannot be indifferent. I *mean* your excluding from the King's Council the *principal* Crown Officers, *Men* not only *reſpectable in themſelves*, for their *Integrity*, their *Abilities*, and Fidelity to their *Country*, as well as *their King*.* You *will* not, you *cannot* avoid being chargeable with *Unthankfulneſs* and *Diſſatisfaction* on Ground of former *Heat* and prevailing *Prejudice*. It is *impoſſible* to give any Colouring to *this* Proceeding. Will you *ſuffer* yourſelves to be influenced by party Animoſities & domeſtical *Feuds*? Shall this *fine* Country be *ruined*, becauſe *every* Perſon in the Government has not been gratified with *(ſmall) Honors* and Offices to the *full* of his *Pretenſions*? Shall the private *Intereſts* and *Paſſions* of a *few* Men†, deprive this *whole* People of the *great* Advantages *now* providing for them? There *never* was at *any* Time whatever, ſo *fair* a Proſpect of the Improvement of the *Peace* and *Welfare* of this Province, as is *now* opening. Will you ſuffer this *pleaſant* View to be *intercepted*, or *clouded* over by the *ill* humors of particulars? When *Wealth* and *Happineſs* are held out to *you*, will *you* refuſe to accept them? If after *this* proffered Grace, *any* Perſon ſhould go beyond *this* Line, and *ſtill* endeavour, *directly* or *indirectly*, to foment a Diviſion between *Great-Britain* and her *Colonies*, and prevent that *Connection* of Policy and *Union* of Intereſts, which are *now* in a *fair* Way of being eſtabliſhed to *Per—pe—tu—i—ty*. Surely *that* Man will have *much* to anſwer for *to both* Countries, and will probably be *called* to anſwer. But I hope it will not be ſo, not in *one* Inſtance! No one can *ſuſpect me* of want of *Sincerity* in this, as too *ready* a Forgiveneſs of *Injuries* is ſaid to be my Weakneſs. I have ſpoke to *yea* Gentlemen with Sincerity, Openneſs and Earneſtneſs. Both the time and the buſineſs are moſt critical, and let me intreat you to *recollect* yourſelves, and *conſider* well *what you are about!* The fate of the province is put in a ſcale! Surely the very perſons which have *created* the *prejudices* and *preposſeſſions*, which I now endeavor to *combat*, *will* be the *firſt* to remove them, and prevent their ill effects".

* *Ego et Rex meus.* "I and my King", *Wooly Woolly!* As if a Man could be true to King without Country, or Country without King.

† Either of the infamous *Junto*, or of the infernal *Cabal*, however reſpectable.

[To be continued.]

† General Conway * Suppoſd to be Wrote by James Otis Eſqr ◊ Select Men of Boſton (a) vid. pa. 116.
(b) vid. Lords proteſt. pa 430 (c) vid. Speech pa. 422. ∧ vid. Congreſs pa 180 ∽ Scoundrells ◊◊◊ Gov. Barnard
◊ Taken From Gov. Barnards Letters

vid. all this Column which is taken from Gov. Barnards Speeches in the Index

vid the Stamp Act pa 53

page 785.

Jumo Verses parodized.

TOuch'd to the Quick by some smart Twinge of Brain,
The *Patriot* Sammy squeaks, and scrawls again!
The sharp, harsh Notes, our grated Ears assail,
While all remark, how sting the Reptile's *Tail*.
The Fate of *Mice* alas! has e'er been such,
Their *Necks* are caught, where'er They stand too much;
Still nibbling on, and fearless of Return,
The *fatal Spring* is touch'd, the Caitiff gone!
Of that same CHEESE, Sir! He can eat no more,
Whate'er He *stole*, howe'er He *fed* before.

From the PHILADELPHIA CHRONICLE.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER I. *

Beloved Countrymen,

I AM a *Farmer*, settled after a variety of fortunes, near the banks of the river *Delaware*, in the province of *Pennsylvania*. I received a liberal education, and have been engaged in the busy scenes of life; But am now convinced, that a man may be as happy without bustle, as with it. My farm is small; my servants are few, and good; I have a little money at interest; I wish for no more; my employment in my own affairs is easy; and with a contented grateful mind, I am compleating the number of days allotted to me by divine goodness.

Being master of my time, I spend a good deal of it in a library, which I think the most valuable part of my small estate; and being acquainted with two or three gentlemen of abilities and learning, who honour me with their friendship, I believe, I have acquired a greater share of knowledge in history, and the laws and constitution of my country, than is generally attained by men of my class, many of them not being so fortunate as I have been in the opportunities of getting information.

From infancy I was taught to love humanity and liberty. Inquiry and experience have since confirmed my reverence for the lessons then given me, by my convincing me more fully of their truth and excellence. Benevolence towards mankind excites wishes for their welfare, and such wishes endear the means of fulfilling them. Those can be found in liberty alone, and therefore her sacred cause ought to be espoused by every man, on every occasion, to the utmost of his power. As a charitable but poor person does not withold his *mite*, because he cannot relieve *all* the distresses of the miserable, so let not any honest man suppress his sentiments concerning freedom, however small their influence is likely to be. Perhaps he may *(a)* "touch some wheel" that will have an effect greater than he expects.

These being my sentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my countrymen, my thoughts on some late transactions, that in my opinion are of the utmost importance to you. Conscious of my defects, I have waited some time in expectation of seeing the subject treated by persons much better qualified for the task; but being therein disappointed, and apprehensive that longer delays will be injurious, I venture at length to request the attention of the public, praying only for one thing,—that is, that these lines may be *read* with the same zeal for the happiness of *British America*, with which they were *wrote*.

With a good deal of surprise I have observed that little notice has been taken of an act of parliament as injurious in its principle to the liberties of these colonies, as the *Stamp Act* was: I mean the act for suspending the legislation of *New-York*.

The assembly of that government complied with a former act of parliament, requiring certain provisions to be made for the troops in *America*, in every particular, I think, except the articles of salt, pepper and vinegar. In my opinion they acted imprudently, considering all circumstances, in not complying so far, as would have given satisfaction, as several colonies did: But my dislike of their conduct in that instance, has not blinded me so much, that I cannot plainly perceive, that they have been punished in a manner pernicious to *American* freedom, and justly alarming to all the colonies.

If the *British* parliament has a legal authority to order, that we shall furnish a single article for the troops here, and to compel obedience to that order; they have the same right to order us to supply those troops with arms, cloaths, and every necessary, and to compel obedience to *that* order also; in short, to lay *any burdens* they please upon us. What is this but *taxing* us at a *certain sum*, and leaving to us only the *manner* of raising it? How is this mode more tolerable than the *Stamp-Act*? Would that act have appeared more pleasing to *Americans*, if being ordered thereby to raise the sum total of the taxes, the mighty privilege had been left to them, of saying how much should be paid for an instrument of writing on paper, and how much for another on parchment?

An act of parliament commanding us to do a certain thing, if it has any validity, is a tax upon us for the expence that accrues in complying with it, and for this reason, I believe, every colony on the continent, that chose to give a mark of their respect for *Great-Britain*, in complying with the act relating to the troops, cautiously avoided the mention of that act, lest their conduct should be attributed to its supposed obligation.

The matter being thus stated, the assembly of *New-York* either had, or had not a right, to refuse submission to that act. If they had, and I imagine no *American* will say, they had not, then the parliament had no *right* to compel them to execute it. If they had not *that right*, they had *no right* to punish them for not executing it; and therefore had *no right* to suspend their legislation, which is a punishment. In fact, if the people of *New-York* cannot be legally tax'd but by their own representatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the privileges of making laws, only for insisting on that exclusive privilege of taxation. If they may be legally deprived in such a case of the privilege of making laws, why may they not, with equal reason, be deprived of every other privilege? Or why may not every colony be treated in the same manner, when any of them shall dare to deny their assent to any impositions that shall be directed? Or what signifies the repeal of the *Stamp Act*, if these colonies are to lose their *other* privileges, by tamely surrendering that of *taxation*?

There is one consideration arising from this suspicion, which is not generally attended to, but shews it's importance very clearly. It was not *necessary*, that this suspension should be caused by an act of parliament. The crown might have restrained the governor of *New-York*, even from calling the assembly together, by its prerogative in the royal governments. This step, I suppose, would have been taken, if the conduct of the assembly of *New-York* had been regarded as an act of disobedience *to the crown alone*: But it is regarded as an act of "disobedience to the authority of the BRITISH LEGISLATURE." This gives the suspension a consequence vastly more affecting. It is a parliamentary assertion of the *supreme authority* of the *British* legislature over these colonies in *the point of taxation*; and is intended to COMPEL *New-York* unto a submission to that authority. It seems therefore to me as much a violation of the liberty of the people of that province, and consequently of all these colonies, as if the parliament had sent a number of regiments to be quartered upon them, till they should comply. For it is evident, that the suspension is meant as a compulsion; and the *method* of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable, that the sight of red coats, and the beating of drums would have been most alarming, because people are generally more influenced by their eyes & ears than by their reason: But whoever seriously considers the matter, must perceive, that a dreadful stroke is aimed at the liberty of these colonies: For the cause of *one* is the cause of *all*. If the parliament may lawfully deprive *New-York* of any of it's rights, it may deprive any, or all the other colonies of their rights; and nothing can possibly so much encourage such attempts, as a mutual inattention to the interest of each other. *To divide and thus to destroy*, is the first political maxim in attacking those who are powerful by their union. He certainly is not a wise a man, who folds his arms and reposeth himself at home, seeing with unconcern the flames that have invaded his neighbour's house, without any endeavours to extinguish them. When Mr. *Hampden's* ship-money cause, for three shillings and four-pence, was tried, all the people of *England*, with anxious expectation, interested themselves in the important decision; and when the slightest point touching the freedom of a single colony is agitated, I earnestly wish, that all the rest may with equal ardour support their sister. Very much may be said on this subject, but I hope, more at present is unnecessary.

With concern I have observed that two assemblies of this province have sat and adjourned, without taking any notice of this act. It may perhaps be asked, what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no means fond of inflammatory measures. I detest them.

——— I should be sorry that any thing should be done which might justly displease our sovereign or our mother-country. But a firm, modest exertion of a free spirit should never be wanting on public occasions. It appears to me, that it would have been sufficient for the assembly, to have ordered out agents to represent to the King's ministers, their sense of the suspending act, and to pray for its repeal. Thus we should have borne our testimony against it; and might therefore reasonably expect that on a like occasion, we might receive the same assistance from the other colonies.

(b) "*Concordia res parvæ crescunt.*"

Nov. 4. A FARMER.

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(b) Small things grow great by concord.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following in your valuable Paper.

A Scarcity of Money is the general Complaint among us, and it is not improbable there will be more Reason for it; let us therefore come to a Resolution worthy those who have the Interest of their Country at Heart; that at first Sight of the Cause we will endeavour to remove it, unless we find that it leaves something of more Value than it takes away, unless some should say, and make us believe, that literally it is easier for a Camel to go thro' the Eye of a Needle, than for a rich Man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; that they regard us more than they do themselves, and would rather have this Obstacle in their, than in our Way to Heaven.

This reminds me of a curious Piece of Prefectorial Advice given us in the Time of the Stamp Act, that the best and most easy Way to get rid of it, was to take it. But a more recent Instance of Tory Policy, or rather Falshood, appeared in the circulating *Massachusetts-Gazette of the 4th Inst. said to be taken from the Portsmouth Paper, where the Author says, that Duties upon Glass, red and white Lead, Painters Colours, Paper and Tea, have been for a considerable Time paid in England, and the only Difference is, that they are now paid here, which ought to be Matter of Joy to us. This is affronting the whole Body of Merchants on the Continent, Tea being the only Article among them, upon which a Duty has been paid in England. He has only inverted a known figure in Rhetorick, a Part for the whole. I hope we shall not be gulled out of our Senses by any artful Stratagems.*

To investigate the Cause of our Poverty will not be very difficult, if we will but consider what we owe to our Merchants, and what they are indebted to the Merchants in England.

How are these Debts contracted? I answer, by consuming vast Quantities of European Manufactures, the most costly of which are Superfluities. If this is a Fact, without any Recourse to the Magic Art, we may discover a Remedy, we may conceive of a Method to become not only an independent, but a rich People, which will be effected if we lay aside the Consumption of British and Foreign Manufactures, and cloath and feed our selves with the Produce of our own Country, a Country abounding with every Thing fit and agreeable for Food and Raiment. PHILOVERITATI.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

An Earnest ADDRESS.

O Britons! look round you for once, before you shut your eyes for ever, never to open them more without horror and despair! Consider the many unhappy consequences that must attend you and yours from my dissolution, which seems approaching very fast. I see no possibility of my restoration but by a noble, a truly noble patriot band, who will voluntarily unite themselves for the salvation of their country! Unite, not to cabal together, to fight for the loaves and fishes, or to scramble for the deepest share of the plunder of an injured country! not to grasp after the exorbitant, overbearing power, to gratify restless, insatiable ambition, But as men, whose benevolent, generous souls will chearfully unite to serve and to save their country, without fee or reward—Men who dare to stand between an insulted S——n and an injured, and oppressed people, and to rescue both from the insolence and oppression of a restless faction, who agree in nothing but distressing their S——n and seeking his people. If there be any Princes among my people, whose hands are clean, and hearts pure and untainted with that putrid stream of corruption that has deluged the land, let them come forth, offer their service to fill up the important posts of honour in the state, without pay, perquisite, or any thing but the great honour, and matchless satisfaction, of being the Saviours of their country; and let them give up the profits, towards lessening the burden that lies too heavy upon the peoples shoulders. Shallow politicians may laugh at the proposal, but without this, I am sure my restoration is impossible. Therefore, till this takes place, let me hear no more of patriotism or public spirit among the Great; of any broad bottomed, permanent administration, that will give weight and stability to government; the thing is carried too far to be remedied by any other means. In our present mode we can expect nothing but eternal squabbles among the Great, about the deepest share, while the poor are starving, and the middling people are drained by the expedients of the Great, and the necessities of the Poor, till some calamity close the scene.

It has been reported one *Phenix* has appeared in this age, one great officer of state refused the profits of his very high office during his short administration. I could wish this was made more clear to the public: Oh, for a number of such worthies! Three such righteous men, in high rank, might save a sinking land, as five just men might have saved a devoted land in ancient days. To such men, the easy road to glory and immortal renown would be quickly pointed out. The over-grown, gigantic monster, Corruption, would sicken and die at their presence, and all his cursed progeny would fly from the sight of such celestial appearances. The *Excise* would soon appear as useless & unnecessary as the *Inquisition* in England, and all would be at Peace, Plenty, and permanent Prosperity, under the auspices of a restored, healthy, and vigorous CONSTITUTION.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London.

"Mr. Townshend, late chancellor of the exchequer, is dead, He was the finest speaker I ever heard, had withall a great turn for satire, which he dealt out profusely, but without any malignancy. —Lord Bute has lost a friend, and the King a greater one.—To many private men he had much private friendship, and personal attachment, but was intoxicated at times with his own genius and power, by which vanity got possession of him, and left him unsteady in himself. Lord Chatham is better."

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Dec. 18.

One Josiah Prescot of Deerfield, in the South-West Part of Nottingham, being out a hunting on the 26th Day of November last, about three Miles from his House he spy'd a MOOSE at about a hundred Yards Distance; he immediately fir'd at her and shot her down dead; upon that there arose two more at a little farther Distance; he immediately charg'd his Gun again, and shot down the second, and while the other was smelling of his Mate, he charg'd again, and shot down the third; and while he was charging his Gun again, a fourth came up towards the others, and he shot her dead also: two of them were old ones, the other two young ones; one of the old ones was 10 Feet high and 10 Feet long, the other 8 Feet high and 10 Feet long; the other two were about 6 Feet high, and 8 Feet long: After this extraordinary Exploit was over, he was joined by a Partner, who being at a little Distance off, hearing the Gun, came up to his Assistance, and in going home, he got help to dress the Moose; a Wild Cat they also killed on their return.—This is Fact.

Last Monday Evening came on here a severe Snow Storm, and about 11 o'Clock it rained very hard, attended with a high Wind for several Hours, then shifting, clear'd off, and blew a meer Hurricane, which forced six Topsail Vessels from the Long Wharffe to Kittery Side of the River: several of them were ready to sail for the West-Indies; five of them were got off yesterday, and we hear they have received no great Damage.

[XI *o'Clock. The Southern and Western Mails not arrived.*]

(a) POPE.

vide the Stamp act pa. 53. vide the Suspending act pa. 748. vid. Billeting act pag. 714 Vol. 2.

* The above Letter, and those that follow, Called the Farmer's Letters (were Wrote by John Dickenson Esqr. of Philadelphia, which Opened the eyes of all America, and were Printed throughout the Continent.

** Soverign vid. the Duties page 735.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

Please to insert the following.

All is the Gift of Industry; whate'er
Exalts, embellishes, and renders Life
Delightful——————————THOMPSON. *

"MOST certain it is that where *Luxury* and *Extravagance* are the prevailing Character of a People, (and that it is ours every Man must acknowledge) the final Issue must necessarily be unhappy—Strange Infatuation! unhappy State of Things! We all see and own the woeful Extravagance of the Times—We all condemn it—And yet we are all carried away with it! Such is the Prevalence of Example—such the Force of Custom and Habit—such in short, the Fatality which bears down even a wise and sensible People before it." O ye illustrious Patriots! ye darling Guardians of America! You who have so nobly exerted yourselves in the Cause of Freedom; who have bravely stem'd the Torrent of arbitrary Power, and rescu'd your Country from Slavery, pity, still pity wretched America, still exert those Abilities which lately preserv'd her Liberty, in convincing your Countrymen of their present Situation; rouse them from that supine Negligence which possesses them; paint the Miseries which threaten them in their true Colours; represent the dreadful Consequences that must ensue from that Luxury and Extravagance so universally prevailing; rekindle those dormant Sparks of Public Spirit which lately broke forth in Defence of their darling Rights, into a glorious Blaze. You will then preserve your Country from Ruin, (the consciousness of which must excite the most rapturous Sensations) lay a Foundation for the Happiness of unborn Millions, and transmit your Fame to the remotest Posterity.

My Fellow-Citizens and Friends, would you preserve your Country from the many Calamities which threaten us, banish from your Houses (for the present at least) those superfluous Attendants Luxury and Prodigality; contribute every Thing for the Encouragement of Frugality, Oeconomy and Industry—How intoxicated have we been, blest'd by Kind Nature with a most fertile Country, capable of producing not only every Necessary of Life, every Thing that might render it useful and delightful, but what might satisfy the most boundless Vanity and Extravagance, to be indebted to distant Regions for almost every Thing which might by Industry and a proper Management be produc'd amongst ourselves!!!——

For Shame my Countrymen! Exert yourselves, shew that you have some Sparks of Patriotism still left, that you have so much British Blood as to scorn being always dependent: Rise, encourage every laudable Attempt towards Industry, set up Manufactories, and by your Example, Ability, Zeal, and every noble, patriotic Virtue, bear down all Opposition to the public Good.—If ever there was Time when Unanimity, Industry and Resolution were necessary, it is now; our present wretched Condition loudly demands the Exertion of these public Virtues from every Man who truly loves his Country.

Think not American fair ones that you are excluded from contributing a Part towards the public Good—Your Country demands the Exertion of all your gentler Faculties—Scorn to let such trifling Subjects as Dress, Scandal and Detraction engross your Thoughts, while the noblest Pursuits demand your utmost Attention; such Topics shew a Meanness of Spirit, such a Depravity of Nature as scandalizes any, much more so the most beautiful Part of the human Species: But rather shew you have Souls capable of feeling for the Miseries of your Country, shew that you will do every Thing to preserve it from Ruin; to suffer those Garbs which ill suit the Circumstances of your Country's wear nothing but what is manufactured in America; this will be the greatest Encouragement to Manufactures and Industry, this will be acting worthy your charming selves.

In fine, let each Individual exert himself and encourage the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, in short every Thing that might tend to the Emolument of America, we shall then find Employment for our industrious Poor, we shall have a Source of Riches amongst ourselves; Honour, Plenty and Happiness will be the Reward of our Industry, and the Consciousness of our having acted worthy the Descendents of our brave Progenitor, must afford a Pleasure, a Delight that will crown our greatest Toils.

A. YOUNG AMERICAN.

BOSTON, *December* 21.

The Meeting of this Town stands adjourn'd 'till To-Morrow Three o'Clock, P. M. at which Time 'tis expected there will be a general Attendance.

On the 11th Inst. arrived here the Nova-Scotia Packet, Capt. Cavenaugh, from Halifax, Richard Reeves, Esq; Register of Seizures, and first Clerk to the Honorable Board of Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c. came Passenger in the said Packet.

The Honorable the Commissioners of the Customs have appointed Samuel Fitch, Esq; their Solicitor.

And, George Lyde, Esq; Surveyor and Searcher of the Customs for the Port of Boston, until the Arrival of Robert Chamier, Esq; the present Surveyor, &c. who is now in England.

We hear that a Number of Trading Gentlemen at Providence have petitioned the Honorable Board of Commissioners here, that a Collector of his Majesty's Customs may be appointed to reside at that Place.

We hear that the Towns of Roxbury, Eastham, and Ashburnham, have unanimously come into the Regulations of this Town respecting Oeconomy, &c.

We hear the Senegal is stationed at Newport Rhode-Island, for three Years, and was soon to sail from Halifax for her Station.

Lately died in the Alms-House, Mrs. Margaret Pratt, said to be upwards of 100 Years of Age:—She was formerly remarkable for her constant Knitting; of which Employment she was so fond, that she always practised it as she walk'd the Streets.

On the 26th of November, a Church of the Congregational Order, was incorporated on the Island of Nantucket, and the Rev. Mr. Bezaleel Shaw ordained their Minister.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New-York, to his Friend here, November 19, 1767.

IT gives me great Pleasure to hear of the Spirit of Oeconomy that prevails in Boston: A Spirit extremely necessary to be cultivated at this *important Juncture.* May it be cherished with unfailing Steadiness and Perseverance! May its glowing Ardour spread through, and cover this Continent as the Waters cover the Sea!

This is my hearty Prayer; and without the effectual Application of some such Antidote, our present Luxury must inevitably destroy us."

Extract of a Letter from *Monti Christo,* Nov. 6.

"New Disputes have arisen between the French and Spaniards; within these ten Days the French have not suffered the Spanish small Craft to bring any Molasses, and the Spaniards drive away all the French Craft, so that the Trade is in a manner stop'd for the present.—We have just heard that Cape Nichola Mole is open'd for the English, but don't know upon what Regulation."——

At Three o'Clock last Thursday Morning a Fire broke out in the Shop of Mr. Mark Fitz, Chaisemaker of Newbury-Port, which soon consumed that and two other Buildings contignous thereto; together with six new Chaises—The Weather was so extream cold, that the Engines was with great Difficulty managed, but the Inhabitants exerted themselves in an extraordinary Manner, and saved two Dwelling-Houses which were in imminent Danger.

Stolen the 3d Instant, a Pigg about 90 wt. suppos'd for such a Frolick as detected at New-York: If any Person can inform of such a Pigg kill'd about that Time by any suspected Person, they will perhaps detect the Rogues, and brake up such Campaigns.

We hear from Easton in the County of Bristol, that a Butcher having cut the Lights from the Liver of a Beast—and having thrown out the same, a greedy Hog passing by pick'd them up, and endeavouring to swallow them, was choak'd. The Groans of the Animal soon bro't the Mistress of the House to his Relief, but her Endeavours proving unsuccessful, the Son came with a large Hoop-pole, and endeavoured to get Corky Substance down his Throat, but he likewise failing in his Attempt, at last came the Daughter, and willing to try her Skill——the poor Patient's Jaws being extended, thrust her Arm down his Throat; but through a Mistake, tore out a Piece of the Hog's Liver, which immediately put an End to the Animal's Life, to the no small Grief of the Owner. [*'Tis to be hop'd that Butchers will take better Care for the future, as Accidents of this Kind are frequently heard of.*]

NOTICE is hereby given to the Brethren of the MOST Antient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted MASONS, That the Right Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Lodge of *St. Andrew* in *Boston*, propose to celebrate the Feast of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST on Monday the 28th Instant, at their Hall, at the Free Mason's Arms. Tickets to be had of Brother PAUL REVERE, or at said Hall.

N. B. Dinner will be on the Table precisely at Two o'Clock.

A GUINEA REWARD.

WHEREAS *three* MALEVOLENT DEMONIACKS, *between the Hours of XII & I o'Clock of the Night preceeding the 19th Instant, sally'd up Fleet-Street, at the North-End, and beat in Eleven Squares of a Sash Window in a certain House in that Street,* purely for Mischief Sake, *as the Owner is not conscious of his giving any one Occasion for such Treatment, if any one will give such Information to the Printers hereof, as that the Aggressors may be legally prosecuted and convicted, he shall receive a* GUINEA *Reward, upon Conviction.* Pro bono Publico.

CHOICE SPRING BEAVER, at 6*s.* per Pound—Likewise, CITRON at 3*s.* per Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity, to be sold at Store No. 24, on the Long Wharff.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On WEDNESDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Camblets, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Checks, Men and Womens Hose, Manchester Velvets, Linceys, Ruggs, Blankets, Tabling, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

Also a Quantity of Plate.

TO BE SOLD, VERY CHEAP.

A Fine SCHOONER of about 90 Tons, with a long Quarter Deck, lately sheath'd, well found, and very suitable for the West-India Trade. Enquire of Eddy and Gill.

THE *Debtors and Creditors of Captain* Arthur Dunn, *late Resident in* Charlestown, *deceas'd, are desired to settle, as soon as possible, with his Executors, the Subscribers.*

Charlestown, December 18, 1767. SETH SWETSER, ISAAC RAND.

THURSDAY NEXT,

At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

WHITE flower'd Sarsnet, blue figur'd Mode, white flower'd Sattin, Blankets, Coverlids, Ruggs, Broad Cloths, Duffils, Fearnought, Baizes, Beaver Coating, Kerseys, Linceys, Cambletts, Worsted Hose.

Also a Box Fish Hooks sorted.

THURSDAY, 3 o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

House Furniture.

On *Tuesday* the 29th *Decem.* Inst.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of genteel House Furniture, among which are, Mehogany Tables, Chairs, Desks, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteds and Bedding, an 8-Day Clock, Silver Watch, Glass and China Ware, Variety of Plate, viz. Tankards, Canns, Porringers, Spoons, Salver, Cases of Table Knives and Forks, Desert ditto, with a Variety of Kitchen Furniture.

The Sale to begin exactly at Ten o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO be Let, a convenient Dwelling House, with a good Shop, Garden and Outhouses, in Black-Horse-Lane, in good Repair; inquire of John *or* Habijah Savage.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of Jeremy Gridley, *Esq; late of* Brookline, *deceas'd, are requested to adjust the same as soon as may be, with* Richard Gridley, *Administrator on said Estate.*

Those Persons that have borrowed Books belonging to said Estate, are desired to return them.

A New Set of Mehogany Chairs, with Leather Bottoms, of the newest Fashion, warranted, and to be sold cheap for Cash; inquire of Eddy and Gill.

TAKEN out of a Shop in Middle-Street (supposed by a Negro) last Tuesday, between six and seven o'Clock, nine large Barcelona Handkerchiefs, black and cloth colour'd; and about a Month ago was taken out of said Shop, a pail of Butter: Whoever can give any intelligence of said thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, and said owner have their Handkerchiefs again, let them inform the Printers hereof, and they shall have Two Dollars reward.

Rutland-District, December 17, 1767.

RAN-away from his Master Lieut. *Mathew Caldwell*, the 25th of *November* last, a stout Molatto Negro Slave, named *Step*, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, his Head wooly, a large Nose, speaks thick, but good English: He had on and carried with him when he went away, a Felt Hat, and yellow Wig, a Homespun light-colour'd Kersey Coat with Mettal Buttons, a strip'd Cotton and Linnen Jacket, with the Stripes downwards, a strip'd Worsted and Wool Jacket, with the Stripes cross-ways, a Pair Sheepskin Breeches, one white Tow Shirt, one Linnen Check Shirt, and two Worsted & Wool Shirts, two Pair blue Yarn Stockings, two Pair Pumps, with Brass Buckles.

Whoever takes up said Run-away, and will bring him to his Master, or secure him so as he may have him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by MATHEW CALDWELL.

All Masters of Vessels and other Persons are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Next Tuesday and Wednesday,

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Beaver Coating, Plush, Irish Linnens, Checks, Camblets and Cambleteens, Buckrams, knit Patterns, check Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens worsted Hose, Ribbons, Pins, Gauze, Satten Hats, a scarlet Cloth Ridinghood, a Quantity of very good Flax, House Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON,*

ENTERED IN.

Laws from Quebec. Frazier and Fellows from Surrinam.

CLEARED OUT.

Hurd for New-London. Morton for N. Carolina. Auld for S. Carolina. Gorham for Georgia. Waller for Halifax. Hoskins for West Indies. Glover for Jamaica. Sobier for Cadiz. Hood and Omand for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Elsbre for Rhode Island. Havens for Virginia, Gardner for Maryland. Smith for New-York. Gorham for Philadelphia, Blake, Beale, Doubleday, Rolland and Cochran for West-Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Six Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Thirteen.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	49 *m. after* 11	*Friday,*	13 *m. after* 1
Tuesday,	39 *m. after* 12	*Saturday,*	8 *m. aft.* 2
Wednesday,	34 *m. aft.* 1	*Lord's-day,*	56 *m. aft.* 2
Thursday,	26 *m. aft.* 2	*New D.*	20 *Day,* 11 *N.*

* By William Tudor, a Student at Havard College. vide Page 788 & Burning the Stamp Act.

‖ See page 748.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL of December 3, 1767.

A PROPHETIC ENIGMA.

JOHN, Tom, Dick, and Harry, liv'd near one another;
Dick was Tom's cousin;—John, Tom's elder brother,
Sour Dick and vain Harry were never at rest,
But always found something to raise a contest.
While John treated Tom as a brother should do,
They quite beat and vanquish'd the other proud two,
A series of conquests made John very vain;
Fry'd himself, he liv'd, and he kept a great train
Of hir'd servants,—this cost a vast sum——
John found he was breaking and call'd upon Tom,
"Tom, hand me your purse, for my family's large,
"And can't be supported without a vast charge,
"Of which you must henceforth contribute a part."
"Why must I, says Tom—I don't owe you a—rush.
"I've help'd you, 'tis true, to get rich, and grow great;
"And lent much myself poor, to maintain you in state:
"Nor ever shall grudge my assistance to lend
"To a brother who, indigent, asks like a friend;
"But if you demand——I shall soon put a stop
"To the trade my boys drive at their uncle's toy shop;
"Then I'll keep my money, do you, your gew gaws;
"And see how you'll fatten by sucking your paws;"
John, who was as poor in his head as his purse,
Now draws forth his sword, with a stamp and a curse;
Cries, "give me your money! or else by my soul,
"Instead of a part, you shall give me the whole."
"You bid me, says Tom, but I pray with what right?—
"If a robber attacks me, that robber I'll fight."
"Good heavens! cry'd John, such an impudent hound,
Deserves what I'll give you! There, take your death-wound!
Toys!—gew-gaws, and robber!—d——n'd son of a w——re!—
I'll warrant he'll vie with his betters no more;
'Tis fine time of day—when a birth-right can't hold
Its sovereign dominion, and not be controul'd!"
While Tom lay just breathing, as John thought, his last,
The rogues, Dick and Harry, who saw all that past,
And snigger'd to think with what ease they should gain
A conquest o'er John, since his brother was slain;—
And sharing the plunder before 'twas their own
Step'd up with more boldness than e'er they had shown,—
John, wanting not courage to wait their reception
With bangs and with thrusts, show'd Dick his deception;
But the Conflict was hard, and in giving him death,
John found he had worried himself out of breath,
And hardly had strength against Harry his Foe
To parry a thrust, or to ward off a blow:
In vain for assistance he threw his eyes round,
His poor bleeding brother lay stretch'd on the ground!
Harry's sword he soon felt in his bowels, and cry'd,
"I have wrong'd thee poor Tom,"—as he said it he died.
While Harry stripp'd John of his money and lace,
Tom reviv'd and recover'd his vigour apace——
To be short he soon made himself master of all,
That Harry had seiz'd at his mad brother's fall;

Choice *Labradore*, Or, HYPERION TEA,

by the Hundred, Dozen or less Quantity, to be Sold at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

On the lowest Terms for Cash only, May be had of

Benjamin Andrews, Jun.

At the Corner Store opposite the Swing-Bridge, *Philadelphia superfine and common Flour, Ship Bread in Casks, Bar Iron, Sole Leather, Deers Leather Breeches, Crates of yellow Ware, blue and white Stone Muggs and Pickle Pots, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Nutmegs, Pepper*, Indigo, *Redwood, Logwood, Brimstone, Pigtail Tobacco, Bottles in Cases, Raisins, Currants*, Dun Fish, *Jamaica Fish and Mackrel, and a few Quarter Casks Red Port.*

N. B. *Those indebted to him who are delinquent, are requested to make Payment.*

Drugs & Medicines.

John Loring

Has just received from England,

A General Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best Qualities, which he sells Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market.——ALSO,

BOERHAAVE's CHYMICAL TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobstruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Mesentery. Is greatly serviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be used in the most violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increase the Discharge of Urine, it will not be adviseable to use it in Cases where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Cases Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 30, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Cases, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occasion may require.

N. B. This Medicine has been used with the greatest Success, and has produced surprizing Effects in a great Variety of Disorders; but as it is not known, at least not generally in this Country, and he designs not to impose on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boston*, who shall please to make Trial of it, shall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—It will be sold at Two Pistareens a Bottle.

At a Meeting of the SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY, held by Adjournment at WINDHAM, November 12, 1767.

WHEREAS this Company have received late Intelligence from Great Britain, that their Agent has some Time since removed from London, by Means of which the prosecution of their Petition has been delayed; but that there seems a favourable Opportunity as to Success, if an Agent were there present to prosecute the Affair; thereupon Resolved, That it is necessary to have an Agent appointed for that Purpose; and that it will be necessary over and above the Company's Money that has or may be collected in, to raise at least One Dollar, or one Dollar and an half upon a Right in Order to prosecute said Affair: And that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that Publick Notice be given by the Clerk of this Company, in all the publick News-Papers, that said Company meet at that Time, by themselves or Constituents, prepared to consider of and comply with said Resolve.

And the Delaware Companies are also desired to meet at Time and Place for the same Purpose aforesaid.

A true Copy of Record,

Test. SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk of said Comp'y.*

Imported in the last Ships, and to be Sold by

Jane Eustis,

At her Shop the North Side of the Town-House,

A Large and beautiful Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season; among which are a Variety of Mussa and Tippets, Furr Trimings, Irish Linnens, a large Assortment Silks—Hosiery, &c. &c.—All which she will sell very low for Cash.

N. B. A few Sett Clarissa and Pamelia to be sold for less than the prime Cost.

BEAVER.

A Quantity very good BEAVER, to be sold very low, inquire at the above Shop, or at Mr. *Isaac Pierce's* up *Southack's* Court, just above the Orange-Tree.

TO BE LET,

PART or the whole of a Dwelling-House, and a large Shop in King-Street; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By Mary Ready,

At her Shop on *Oliver's*-Dock, near the Fish-Market.

GLASS, Stone, Nottingham and China Ware; and all Sorts of Groceries, &c. cheap for Cash.

TO BE LET,

TWO Commodious Shops almost opposite to the White Horse Tavern. Enquire at the London Book-Store, or at the Printing-Office immediately above the Shops.

A single Person, who can shave, and dress, drive a Carriage, tend on any Gentleman, or wait on a Table, and can be well recommended, wants Employ. Any Person who wants such an one, may be inform'd of him by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

Wm. Greenleaf

Fronting CORNHILL,

HAS Imported in the last Ships from *LONDON* and *BRISTOL*, A large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season, which he will sell by Wholesale or Retail as low as can be afforded.

At the same Place may be had,

Hogsheads of blue and white Delph Ware sorted:
Crates of flat half pint Dram Bottles:
Casks of Bristol bottled Beer:
Red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile:
Boxes of 10 by 8, 9 by 7, & 8 by 6 Window Glass:
Casks of 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails:
Boxes of long and short Pipes:
Four yard and three yard Persia Carpets:
The best Bohea, Green and Hyson TEA:
Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon.

(Price One Shilling Lawful.)

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by JOHN MEIN, at the London Book-Store, North Side of King-Street, BOSTON,

MEIN & FLEEMING's REGISTER for New-England and Nova-Scotia, with all the British Lists, and an Almanack for 1768. Illustrated with a Type of the Eclipse of the Sun, January 19th.

ALL Persons having any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Capt. *William Mellens*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Charles Mellens*, Administrator on said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on, or that are indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Timothy Winship*, late of *Boston*, Peruke-Maker, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and settle the same with *Elizabeth Winship*, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

N. B. Said *Elizabeth Winship* purposes to continue the Peruke-Maker's Business; and therefore hopes that her late Husband's good Customers will not leave her: And all others that favour her with their Custom, may depend upon being well us'd.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Clement Jackson*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Joseph Jackson* and *John Hancock*, Esqr's; Administrators on said Estate: And all such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administrators, in Order for a speedy Settlement. *Boston, Nov. 5, 1767.*

HALIFAX, Careening-Yard,

November 20, 1767.

WHEREAS there will be wanted between the 10th of *March* and 10th of *June* next, for His Majesty's Service here,

134 Ton of straight square Oak-Timber, 12 by 12 Inches, not less than 23 Feet long, and as much longer as can be got.

49 Tons 12 by 16 Inches, - - 16 Feet
29 Ton from 8 to 11 Inches square, from 9 to 13 Feet
15 Ton 12 by 12 Inches square, 17 Feet.
6 Ton from 12 to 16 Inches square, from 16 to 20 Feet
20 Ton from 12 to 16 Inches square, from 28 to 30 Feet
10 Ton from 12 to 16 In. square, 14 & 15 Feet

} long.

263 Tons.

69 Ton of square Pine Timber, 15 by 12 Inches, 23 Feet long.
63 Thousand Feet of Pine Boards and Planks.
32 Hundred Feet Pine Joist running Measure, 9 by 3 Inches, 10, 20, or 30 Feet long.
16 Thousand Feet Oak Plank, 3 Inches, thick 4,750 —— Feet —— 4 Inches, ditto } from 20 to 23 Feet long and upwards, Plank Measure.
492 Thousand Shingles clear of Sap, to be 18 Inches long, 4 Inches Broad, and half Inch Thick at the thick End, to be packed in square Bundles, 20 Inches wide, and 25 Courses thick.
27 Thousand Clapboards, to be 5 Inches broad, half an Inch thick at the back, and 4 Feet 4 Inches long, and clear of Sap.
150 Spars, of 5, 6 & 7 Inches.
120 Hogsheads of Stone Lime.
166 Barrels of Tar.
8 Barrels of Train Oil.

Whoever has a Mind to contract for supplying the above Materials, either the Whole or in Part, to be landed at His Majesty's Yard here, within the Time aforesaid, or as much sooner as possible; are desired to send their Proposals sealed to the Store-Keeper, at his Office in said Yard, on or before the 20 *January* next, that a Contract or Contracts, may be made with the Person or Persons, who make Proposals most advantageous for the Government.

JOSEPH GERRISH, } Store-Keeper, and Naval Officer.

CHOICE SPRING BEAVER

TO be Sold cheap for Cash: Inquire of JOSEPH JACKSON, Esq; on Dock-Square.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, Esq; late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber: And those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to settle their Accounts as soon as may be with

JOSEPH WARREN, Administrator on said Estate.

Boston, November 28, 1767.

TO be Sold, a likely NEGRO BOY, aged about 17 Years, who has worked at the Cooper's Trade for Three Years past, and may be made a compleat Workman in a short Time, he is Sold for no Fault, but for want of Employ. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED a SLOOP or SCHOONER, of 80 Tons Burthen, or thereabouts. Any Person having such a one to dispose of on very reasonable Terms, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to Mr. *Nathan Spear*, near the Town-Dock.

Liverpool Fine SALT, to be sold on Board the Schooner *Portsmouth-Packet*, now at Long-Wharff, enquire of *William Hunt*, who hath West-India Rum and *Jamaica* Sugars, Cotton Wool, Iron Hops for Water Casks, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, a convenient small Tenement, near the New-North Meeting-House, in good Repair, with a Yard and good Well of Water thereto belonging, inquire of Edes and Gill.

All Persons who are Indebted by Bond or Note, or have Accompts open with *John Stevenson*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to adjust the same immediately with and pay their Balances to *Joseph Carnes*, Attorney to *Robert Stevenson*, Administrator to said Estate. *Boston, Dec. 7, 1767.*

Best Sperma Ceti Candles, Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

*** *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the single Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*

——TALLOW BY THE BARREL.——

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1767.

This refers to Great Britian and her unkind Treatment of the Colonies.